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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/573,568	03/27/2006	Akihiko Kubota	2006_0241A	4805
52349 7590 06/09/2009 WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK L.L.P. 1030 15th Street, N.W. Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503				
EXAMINER				
STIMPERT, PHIL/PEARL				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3746				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/09/2009		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/573,568

**Applicant(s)**

KUBOTA ET AL.

**Examiner**

Philip Stimpert

**Art Unit**

3746

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 March 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 December 2008 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 5, 6, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oshima et al. (US 5,816,783) in view of Leu et al. (US 2004/0131489).
3. Regarding claim 5, Oshima et al. teach a reciprocating compressor (see Fig. 2) comprising a hermetic container (10), a compressing element (12) accommodated in the hermetic container and compressing refrigerant gas (see abstract), the compressing element including a crankshaft (1) with a main shaft (1) and an eccentric section (1a) having respective axes, a block (4) forming a cylindrical cylinder (4a), a piston (2) reciprocating in the cylinder, a connecting rod (2c) connecting the eccentric section to the piston, and a balancing weight (indicated at 1, in Fig. 6A) which would balance vibrations produced by the piston and connecting rod. Oshima et al. also teach that the cylinder (4) is offset (see E in Fig. 6A) such that an axis line of the cylinder and an axis line of the main shaft do not cross each other. Oshima et al. do not teach that the balancing weight is deviated from a position exactly opposite the eccentric section axis. Leu et al. teach a double piston pump or compressor. In particular, Leu et al. teach providing opposed pistons as a means of reducing vibrations (paragraph 20). As such, Leu effectively teaches providing a second piston as a balancing weight for a first

piston. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a second piston to the compressor of Oshima et al., as taught by Leu et al. in order to provide a counterweight. One of ordinary skill would appreciate that such provision would also have other benefits, such as increasing flow rates produced by the compressor of Oshima. So provided, as a line connecting the shaft axis and eccentric axis rotates with the shaft, it would also rotate to the balancing weight piston. Thus, during at least portions of the cycle, there would be provided a counterweight in a location deviated in a rotating direction from a location exactly opposite the eccentric section.

4. Regarding claim 6, as taught by Leu et al, the balancing piston is provided opposite the primary piston, and is offset along the axis of the shaft. As such, when the pistons are at TDC, the center of gravity of the balancing weight piston will be offset from the cylinder axis (in a shaft axis direction), but will not be beyond a plane parallel to the cylinder axis including the shaft axis.

5. Regarding claim 9, Oshima et al. teach, as shown in Fig. 2, that the crankshaft is generally vertical.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oshima et al. in view of Leu et al. and Musso et al. (US 6,695,973).

7. Oshima et al. and Leu et al. substantially teach the limitations of claim 1 from which claim 3 depends, as discussed above. Oshima et al. do not teach the use of R600a as a refrigerant. Musso et al. teach several refrigerant gases, including R600a (or isobutane, see entries E and F in the table in col. 3). Musso et al. also teach that

"isobutene is usually a commercial product which can contain up to 10% of n-butane," (col. 3, ln. 33-34) and that the use of such materials results in the advantageous reduction of wear in a compressor (col 4, ln. 9-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use R600a as a refrigerant in the compressor of Oshima et al. in order to reduce wear in the compressor.

8. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oshima et al. in view of Leu et al. and Hayasha et al. (US 5,506,486).

9. Oshima et al. and Leu et al. substantially teach the limitations of claim 1 from which claim 4 depends, as discussed above. Oshima et al. also teach that the compressor is driven by an electric motor (see abstract). Oshima et al. do not teach that the crankshaft is driven by an inverter operating at a frequency not greater than a commercial power frequency. Hayasha et al. teach a control apparatus for a compressor, and in particular teach an inverter (see abstract) used to drive a shaft (220). Hayasha et al. also teach a range of frequencies (Fig. 3) output by the inverter. One of ordinary skill would appreciate that these frequencies are below the supply frequency (usually 60 Hz in America, see col. 10, ln. 35 for example showing cognizance of that fact by Hayasha et al.). Finally, Hayasha et al. teach that optimum efficiencies are obtained by the motor at such frequencies (col. 4, ln. 11-29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an inverter to drive the shaft of Oshima et al. at a frequency lower than the

commercial power frequency as taught by Hayasha et al., in order to obtain optimum compressor efficiencies.

***Response to Arguments***

10. Applicant's arguments filed 23 December 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. While the previous rejections were obviated by the cancellation of the rejected claims, the arguments as to the substance of the rejections are considered moot in light of the new grounds of rejection presented above.

***Conclusion***

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Stimpert whose telephone number is (571)270-1890. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30AM-4:00PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Devon Kramer can be reached on (571) 272-7118. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Devon C Kramer/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
Unit 3746

/P. S./  
Examiner, Art Unit 3746  
5 June 2009